THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Poetry.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRESS.

Florence Lee.

BY "LEON."

Calm and silvery fell the moonlight,
Soft winds whispered through the tree,
As we lingered round the bedside
Of our darling, Florence Lee.

She was dying—gentle Florence,
Passing as a vision bright,—
Fading as a tender flower—
To the land of joy and light.

But she heeded not the moonbeams,
Or the South wind's balmy breath,
Stealing through the latticed window,
For her eyes were closed in death.

Fondly, mid her golden tresses,
Twined we roses pure and white;
Then, beneath yon waving willow,
Laid they Florence from our sight.

There she sleeps, alone and silent,
Where the moon its light may shed
On the cold, white marble tombstone,
Which may proudly rise above her head.

But beyond the starry heavens,
And the moonbeams silver light,
Dwells the spirit of our Florence,
With her angel sisters, bright.

SALEM, N. C.,

Literary Department.

CORA BLANCHARD;

OR

A DIAMOND ROMANCE.

"The boys mustn't look at the girls, and the girls must look on their books," was said at least a dozen times by the village schoolmaster on that stormy morning when Cora Blanchard and I—she in her brother's boots, and I in my father's socks—waded through drift after drift of snow, to the old brown schoolhouse at the foot of the long, steep hill.

We were the only girls who had dared to brave that wintry storm, and we felt amply repaid for our trouble, when we saw how much attention we received from the ten tall boys who had come—some for fun—some because they saw Cora Blanchard go by—and one, Walter Beaumont, because he did not wish to lose the lessons of the day. Our teacher, Mr. Grannis, was fitting him for college, and every moment was precious to the white-browed, intellectual student, who was quite a lion among us girls, partly because he was older, and partly because he never noticed us as much as did the boys. On this occasion, however, he was quite attentive to Cora, at least, pulling off her boots, removing her hood, and brushing the large snow flakes from her soft, wavy hair, while her dark-brown eyes smiled gratefully upon him as he gave her his warm seat by the stove.

That morning Cora wrote me slily on her slate: "I don't care if mother does say Walter Beaumont is poor as poverty—I like him best of anybody in the world—don't you?"

I thought of the big red apple in my pocket, and of the boy who had so carefully shaken the snow from off my father's socks, and answered, "No,"—thinking all the while that I should say yes, if Walter had treated me as he did my playmate and friend, Cora Blanchard. She was a beautiful young girl, a favorite with all, and possessing, as it seemed, but one glaring fault—a proneness to estimate people for their wealth rather worth. This, in a measure, was the result of her home training, for her family, though far from being rich, were very aristocratic, and strove to keep their children as much as possible from associating with the "vulgar herd," as they styled the laboring class of the community. In her secret heart Cora had long cherished a preference for Walter, though never until the morning of which I write, had it been openly avowed. And Walter, too, while knowing how far above him she was in point of position, had dared to dream of a time when a bright-haired woman, with a face much like that of the girlish Cora, would gladden his home, wherever it might be.

Thereupon, as we sat around the glowing stove, we played as children will, and it came my turn to "answer truly whom I intended to marry?" Without a thought of the big apple, the snowy socks, of any one in particular, I replied unhesitatingly, "The one I love best," and the question passed on to Cora, who was sitting by the side of Walter Beaumont. He had not joined us in our sport, but now his eye left his book and rested upon Cora with an expression half fearful, half expectant. She, too, glanced at him, and as if the spirt of prophecy were upon her, she said: "I shall not marry the one I love best, but the one who has the most money, and can give me the handsomest diamonds. Sister Fanny has a magnificent set, and she looks so beautiful when she wears them."

Instantly there fell a shadow on Walter Beaumont's face, and his eyes returned again to the Latin-lettered page. But his thoughts were not of what was written there; he was thinking of the humble cottage on the borders of the wood, of the rag carpet on the floor, of the plain, old-fashioned furniture, and of the gentle, loving woman, who called him "her boy," and that spot her home. There were no diamonds there—no money—and Cora, if for these she married would never be his wife. Early and late he toiled and studied, wearing his thread-bare coat and coarse brown pants, for an education, such as he must have, admitted of no useless expenditure, and the costly gems which Cora craved were not his to give. In the pure, unselfish love springing up for her within his heart, there were diamonds of imperishable value, and these, together with the name he would make for himself, he would offer her, but nothing more; and for many weeks there was a shadow on his own brow, though he was kind and considerate to her as of old.

As the spring and summer glided by, however, there came a change, and when in the autumn, he left our village for New Haven, there was a happy, joyous look upon his face, while a tress of Cora's silken hair was lying next to his heart. Every week he wrote to her, and Cora answered, always showing to me what she had written, but never a word of his. "There was too much love," she said, "too much good advice in his letters for me to see," and thus the time passed on, until Walter, who had entered the junior class, was graduated with honor, and was about to commence a theological course at Andover, for he had made the ministry his choice. He was twenty-one now, and Cora was sixteen. Wondrously beautiful was she to look upon, with her fair young face, her soft brown eyes, and wavy hair. And Walter Beaumont loved her devotedly, believing, too, that she in turn loved him, for one summer afternoon, in the green old woods which skirted the little village, she had sat by his side, and with the sunbeams glancing down upon her through the overhanging boughs, she had told him so, and promised some day to be his wife. Still, she would not hear of a positive engagement—both should be free to change their mind if they wished, she said, and with this Walter was satisfied.

"I have no diamonds to give you darling," he said, drawing her close to him, and Cora, knowing to what he referred, answered that "his love was dearer to her than all the world besides."

Alas! that woman should be so fickle!

The same train which carried Walter away, brought Mrs. Blanchard a letter from her daughter—a dashing, fashionable woman, who lived in the city, and who wished to bring her sister Cora "out" the coming winter. "She is old enough now," she wrote, "to be looking for a husband, and of course she'll never do anything in that by-place."

This proposition, which accorded exactly with Mrs. Blanchard's wishes, was joyfully acceded to by Cora, who, while anticipating the pleasure which awaited her, had yet no thought of proving false to Walter, and in the letter which she wrote informing him of her plan, she assured him of unchanging fidelity, little dreaming that the promise thus made would soon be broken!

Petted, caressed, flattered and admired, as she was in the circle of her sister's friends, how could she help growing worldly or vain, or avoid contrasting the plain, unassuming Walter, with the gaily-dressed butterflies who thronged Mrs. Burton's drawing-room. When the summer came again, she did not return to us, as we had expected, but we heard of her at Saratoga and Newport, the admired of all admirers; while one, it was said to be a man of high position and untold wealth, bid fair to win the beauteous belle. Meantime, her letters to Walter grew short and far between, ceasing at length altogether; and one day during the second winter of her residence in the city, I received from her a package containing his mininture, the letters he had written, and the books he had given her.—These she wished me to give him when next I saw him, bidding me to tell him to think no more of one who was not worthy of him.

"To be plain, Lottie," she wrote, "I am engaged, and though Mr. Douglass is not a bit like Walter, he has a great deal of money, drives splendid horses, and I reckon we shall get on well enough. I wish, though he was not quite so old. You'll be shocked to hear that he is almost fifty, though he looks about forty. I know I do not like him as well as I did Walter, but, after seeing as much of the world as I have, I could not settle down to be the wife of a poor minister. I am not good enough, and you must tell him so. I hope he won't feel badly—poor Walter. I've kept the lock of his hair. I couldn't part with that; but of course Mr. Douglass will never see it.—His hair is gray! Goodbye."

This was what she wrote, and when I heard from her again she was Cora Douglass, and her feet were treading the shores of the Old World, whither she had gone on a bridal tour.

In the solitude of his chamber, the young student learned the sad news from a paragraph in a city paper, and bowing his head upon the table, he strove to articulate, "It is well;" but the flesh was weak, warring with the spirit, and the heart which Cora Blanchard had cruelly trampled down, clung to her still with a death-like fondness, and following her even across the waters, cried out, "How can I give her up?" But when he remembered, that 'twas a sin to love her now, he buried his face in his hands, and, calling on God to help him in this hour of need, wept such tears as never again would fall for Cora Blanchard.

The roses in our garden were faded and the leaves of autumn were piled upon the ground, ere he came to his home again, and I had an opportunity of presenting him the package which many months before had been committed to my care. His face was very pale and his voice trembled as he asked me, "Where is she now?"

"In Italy," I answered, adding that her husband was said to be very wealthy.

Bowing mechanically, he walked away, and a year and a half went by ere I saw him again. Then he came among us as our minister. The old, white-haired pastor, who for so long had told us of the Good Shepherd and the better land, was sleeping at last in the quiet graveyard, and the people had chosen young Walter Beaumont to fill his place. He was a splendid-looking man—tall, erect, and finely formed, with a most winning manner, and a face which betokened intellect of the highest order. We were proud of him, all of us—proud of our clergyman, who, on the third Sabbath of June, was to be ordained in the old brick church, before whose alter he had years ago been baptized a smiling infant.

On Thursday afternoon preceding the ordination, a large traveling carriage, covered with dust and laden with trunks, passed through our village, attracting much attention. Seated within was a portly, gray-haired man, resting his chin upon a gold-headed cane, and looking curiously out at the people in the street, who stared as curiously at him. Directly opposite him, and languidly reclining upon the soft cushions, was a white, proud-faced lady, who evidently felt no interest in what was passing around her, for her eyes were cast down, and her thoughts seemed busy elsewhere. I was sitting at my chamber window, gazing out upon them, and just as they drew near the gate, the lady raised her eyes—the soft brown eyes which once had won the love of Walter Beaumont, and in which there was now an unmistakable look of anguish, as if the long eyelashes drooping so wearily upon the colorless cheek were constantly forcing back the hidden tears. And this was Cora Douglass, come back to us again from her travels in a foreign land! She knew me in a moment, and in her face there was much of her olden look, as bending forward, she smiled a greeting, and waved toward me her white, jeweled hand, on which the diamonds flashed brightly in the sunlight.

The next morning we met, but not in the presence of the old man, her husband. Down in the leafy woods, about a quarter of a mile from Mrs. Beaumont's cottage, there was a running brook and a mossy bank, overshadowed by the sycamore and elm. This, in the days gone by, had been our favorite resort. Here had we built our playhouse, washing our bits of china in the rippling stream—here had we watched the little fishes darting in and out of the deeper eddies—here had she listened to a tale of love, the memory of which seemed but a mocking dream, and here, as I faintly hoped, I found her. With a half joyful, half moaning cry, she threw her arms around my neck, and I could feel her tears dropping upon my face as she whispered, "Oh, Lottie, Lottie, we have met again by the dear old brook."

For a few moments she sobbed as if her heart would break, then suddenly drying her tears, she assumed a calm, cold, dignified manner, such as I had never before seen in Cora Blanchard. Very composedly she questioned me of what I had done during her absence, telling me, too, of her travels, of the people she had seen, and the places she had visited; but never a word said she of him she called her husband. From the bank where we sat, the village graveyard was discernable, with its marble gleaming through the trees, and at last, as her eye wandered in that direction, she said: "Have any of our villagers died?—Mothers letters were never definite."

"Yes," I answered, "our minister, Mr. Sumner, died two months ago."

"Who takes his place?" she asked; and as if a suspicion of the truth were flashing upon her, her eyes turned toward me with an eager, startling glance.

"Walter Beaumont. He is to be ordained next Sabbath, and you are just in time," I replied, regretting my words the next instant, for never saw I so fearful a look of anguish as that which swept over her face, and was succeeded by a cold, hard, defiant expression, scarcely less painful to witness.

She would have questioned me of him, I think, had not an approaching footstep caught our ear, sending a crimson flush to Cora's hitherto marble cheek, and producing on me a most unpleasant sensation, for I knew that the gray-haired man now within a few paces of us was he who called that young creature his wife. Golden was the chain by which he had bound her, and every link was set with diamonds and costly stones, but it had rusted and eaten to her very heart's core, for the most precious gem of all was missing from that chain—love for her husband, who, fortunately for his own peace of mind, was too conceited to dream how little she cared for him. He was not handsome, and still many would have called him a fine looking, middle-aged man, though there was something disagreeable in his thin, compressed lips and intensely black eyes—the one betokening a violent temper, and the other an indomitable will. To me he was exceedingly polite—rather too much so for my perfect ease, while toward Cora he tried to be very affectionate.

Seating himself at her side, and throwing his arm around her, he called her a "little truant," and asked "why she had ran away from him?"

Half pettishly she answered, "Because I like sometimes to be alone;" then rising up and turning towards me she asked if "the water still ran over the old millDam in the west woods just as it used to do," saying if it did, she wished to see it.

"You can't go," she continued, addressing her husband, "for it is more than a mile, over fences and ploughed fields."

This was sufficient, for Mr. Douglas was very fastidious in all matters pertaining to his dress, and had no fancy for soiling his white pants or patent leathers. So Cora and I set off together, while he walked slowly back to the village. Scarcely was he out of sight, however, when, seating herself beneath a tree, and throwing her hat upon the ground, Cora announced her intention of not going any further.

"I only wished to be alone. I breathe so much better," she said, and when I looked inquiringly at her, she continued, "Never marry a man for his wealth, Lottie, unless you wish to become as hard, as wicked, and unhappy as I am. John Douglass is worth half a million, and yet I would give it all if I were the same little girl, who, six years ago, waded with you through the snow-drifts to school on that stormy day. Do you remember what we played that noon, and my foolish remark that I would marry for money and diamonds? Woe is me, I've won them both!" and her tears fell fast on the sparkling gems which covered her slender fingers.

Just then I saw in the distance a young man whom I knew to be Walter Beaumont approaching us. When Cora became aware of that, she started up, and, grasping my arm, hurried away, saying, as she cast backward a fearful glance, "I would rather die than meet him now. I am not prepared."

For the remainder of the way we walked on in silence, until we reached her mother's gate, where we found her husband waiting for her. Bidding me good morning, she followed him slowly up the graveled walk, and I saw her no more until the following Sabbath. It was a gloriously beautiful morning, and at an early hour the old brick church was filled to overflowing, for Walter had many friends, and they came together gladly to see him made a minister of God. During the first part of the services he was very pale, and his eye often wandered toward the large square pew, where sat a portly man and a beautiful young woman, richly attired in satin and jewels. It had cost her a struggle to be there, but she felt that she must look again on one whom she had loved so much and so deeply wrongod. So she came, and the sight of him standing there in his early manhood, his soft brown hair clustering about his brow, and his calm, pale face wearing an expression almost angelic, was more than she could bear, and leaning forward, she kept her countenance concealed from view until the ceremony was ended, and Walter's clear, musical voice announced the closing hymn. Then she raised her head, and her face, seen through the folds of her costly veil, looked haggard and ghastly, as if a fierce storm of passion had swept over her. By the door she paused, and when the newly-ordained clergyman passed out, she offered him her hand—the hand which, when he held it last, was pledged to him. There were diamonds on it now—diamonds of rare value—but their brightness was hateful to that woman, for she knew at what a fearful price they had been bought.

They did not meet again, and only once more did I see her; then, from our door, he looked out upon her as with her husband she dashed by on horseback, her long black cloth skirt almost sweeping the ground, and the plumes of her velvet cap waving in the air.

"Mrs. Douglass is a fine rider," was all Walter said, and the tone of his voice indicated that she was becoming to him an object of indifference. Desperately had he fought with his affection for her, winning the victory at last, and now the love he once felt for her was slowly and surely dying out. The next week, tiring of our dull village life, Cora left us, going to Nahant, where she spent most of the summer, and when, in winter, we heard from her again, she was a widow the sole heir of her husband, who had died suddenly, and generously left her that for which she married him—his money.

"Will Walter Beaumont marry Cora now?" I had asked myself many a time, without, however, arriving at any definite conclusion, when, a little more than a year succeeding Mr. Douglass' death, she wrote, begging me to come to her, as she was very lonely, and the presence of an old friend would do her good. I complied with her request, and within a few days was an inmate of her luxurious home, where everything indicated the wealth of its possessor. And Cora, though robed in deepest black, was more like herself, more like the Cora of other days, than I had seen her since her marriage. Of her husband she spoke freely and with respect, saying he had been far kinder to her than she had deserved.—Of Walter, too, she talked appearing much gratified when I told her how he was loved and appreciated by his people. One morning, when we sat together in her little sewing room, she said: "I have done what you, perhaps, will consider a very unwomanly act. I have written to Walter Beaumont. Look"—and she placed in my hand a letter which she bade me read. It was a wild, strange thing, telling him of the anguish she had suffered, of the love, through all, she had cherished for him, and begging of him to forgive her, if possible, and be to her again what he had been years ago. She was not worthy of him, she said, but he could make her better, and in language the most touching she besought of him not to cast her off, or despise her because, she had stepped so far aside from womanly delicacy as to write to him this letter. "I will not insult you," she wrote, in conclusion, "by telling you of the money for which I sold myself; but it is mine now, lawfully mine, and most gladly would I share it with you."

"You will not send him this?" I said "You cannot be in earnest?"

But she was determined and left her resolution should give way, she rang the bell, ordering the servant who appeared to take it at once to the office. He obeyed, and during the day she was unusually gay, singing snatches of old songs, and playing several lively airs upon her piano, which for months had stood unopened and untouched. That evening, as the sun went down, and the full moon rose over the city, she asked me to walk with her, and we, ere long, found ourselves several streets distant from that in which she lived. Groups of people were entering a church near by, and from a remark which we overheard, we learned that there was to be a wedding.

"Let us go in," she said, "it may be some one that I know," and entering together, we took our seats just in front of the altar.

Scarcely were we seated, when a rustling of satin announced the approach of the bridal party, and in a moment they appeared, moving slowly up the aisle. My first attention was directed towards the bride, a beautiful young creature, with a fair, sweet face, and curls of golden hair falling over her white, bare neck.

"Isn't she lovely?" I whispered; but Cora did not hear me.

With her hands locked tightly together, her lips firmly compressed, and her cheeks of an ashen hue, she was gazing fixedly at the bridegroom, on whom I, too, now looked, starting quickly, for it was our minister, Walter Beaumont!—The words were few which made them one, Walter and the young girl at his side, and when the ceremony was over Cora arose, and leaning heavily upon my arm, went out into the open air, and on through street after street, until her home was reached. Then, without a word, we parted—I going to my room, while she, through the livelong night, paced up and down the long parlors where no eye could witness the working of the mighty sorrow which had come upon her.

The next morning she was calm, but very pale, saying not a word of last night's adventure. Neither did she speak of it for several days, and then she said, rather abruptly, "I would give all I possess if I had never sent that letter. The mortification is harder to bear even than Walter's loss. But he will not tell of it, I'm sure. He is too good—too noble," and tears, the first she had since that night, rained through her thin, white fingers. It came at last—a letter bearing Walter's superscription, and with trembling hands she opened it, finding, as she had expected, his wedding card, while on a tiny sheet was written,

"God pity you, Cora, even as I do.

WALTER."

"Walter! Walter!" she whispered, and her quivering lips touched once more the loved name which she never dare breathe again.

From that day Cora Douglas faded, and when the autumnal days were come, and the distant hills were bathed in the hazy October light, she died. But not in the noisy city, for she had asked to be taken home, and in the pleasant room where we had often sat together, she bade me her last goodbye. They buried her on the Sabbath, and Walter's voice was sad and low, as, with Cora's coffin at his feet, he preached from the words, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." His young wife, too, wept over the early dead who had well nigh been her rival, and whose beautiful face wore a calm, peaceful smile, as if she were at rest.

There was a will, they said, and in it Walter was generously remembered; while to his wife was given an ivory box, containing Cora's diamonds—necklace, bracelets, pin, and ear-rings—all were there; and Walter, as he looked upon them, drew nearer to him his fair girl wife, who, but for these, might not, perchance, have been to him what she was—his dearest earthly treasure.

A Good Thing for Our Negroes.

It cannot be denied that a number of diseases must result from the wearing of leather shoes by our negroes, when engaged in out door operations, during cold weather, or in wet situations. In Germany, Belgium and France, in order to prevent these evils, at least to some extent, the use of wooden shoes has long since been introduced, and are extensively worn by the whole farming and laboring class.

The Governments of Europe have very much encouraged the manufacture of the same, and their preference over leather shoes is much recommend by all Boards of Agriculture and Health. There is hardly an operation on the farm and about the farm houses, the garden, &c., in which they could not be most profitably used. They are perfectly secure against the penetration of water, and being always dry, will keep the feet warm and thereby prevent many diseases.

They are light and easy to wear, of a pleasant appearance, may be blackened or varnished. They can be worn with or without stockings, and, many other advantages, they combine such durability as to last almost a lifetime, at a cost of from 25 to 37 cents.

They are certainly entitled to the attention of the farming and laboring population of the South. The wood for their manufacture is to be had, in great abundance in most of our Southern States.

From the Standard.

Log Heap Men.

MR. HOLDEN: The older inhabitants of North Carolina can recollect that about half a century ago man was governed but little by law; every man had a plenty of time to do any thing or nothing as he preferred. This was indeed a time of plenty; but little work produced the necessaries of life; every man paid great attention to his orchard, made his apple brandy, drank it freely and treated with it liberally. This may be called the period of fun, frolic, and free fights. If a single combat was intended by two angry men, and one said to the other, "will you clear the law?" if assented to, the bargain was made, the fight began, and bystanders did not interferfere until one cried out enough, and even civil officers did not feel called on by duty to interfere. If no muster or speaking of candidates or election brought the people together on that day, hardly a Saturday would pass over without a shooting match or a horse race would take place to do it, and when once brought together, it would be as hard to act the play of Othello without the part of Othello himself, as to get through the day without the enlivening influence of apple brandy. It spirited up the joke, caused the laughter to ring louder, made all thick themselves learned politicians, and finally in the last act of the day the free fights were desperate. Indeed, this last was thought so indispensible that after these collections, the question asked by those who did not attend was, "who fought, and how did they make it?"

Well, sir, having lightly portrayed the times, I will say that in a certain precinct or captain's district which I will locate in one of the Eastern counties of North Carolina, there lived a man by the name of Tommy Portice. Tommy was a man of the world and could change his exterior with the ease of a chameleon. He was ever ready for a joke, a hearty laugh, a drink or a free fight, and considered a good leader to initiate it when all hands were properly warmed up to it; which was usually in the waning hours of the day. Having introduced my hero, I may say that the muster ground in Tommy's district had been but recently located in the woods, a small log house, with a piazza in front, at the end of which was the bar room, and not far from the corner of the house lay a large log heap so loosely rolled together that a man could crawl into it between the bottom logs. Near this log heap a table was set, upon which was placed the water and brandy, around which many heroes played their parts. It was the day of election, and Tommy never missed one. He was a warm partizan, and usually took his stand near the table ready to drink with, laugh with, and electioneer with all. But Tommy thought it now a good time to balance a long standing political hatred. He got mad because the voting was not as he desired. He thought it a good time for a free fight. Tommy persevered—he succeeded even in drawing in some friends who had endeavored to promote peace. The fight was severe, but Tommy's friends succeeded in whipping their opponents. The battle over, all began to look about. Tommy was missing—he was not to be seen any where. Inquiry was made—all saw Tommy bristling up to the fight in the beginning, but did not know what had become of him.—Some concluded that he must have been killed in the fight and wrapped up in a brush heap near by; this was torn up, but Tommy was not there to be found. Anxious search was now made for him, when one of his friends in passing by the log heap saw a thick pair of double soled shoes, with the sole heels well worn, turned bottom upwards, just peeping out of the log heap. These being examined, it was discovered that they contained a pair of feet, and to these feet legs were attached. It was determined on to seize these feet and drag out whatever belonged to them—it was done, and to the surprise of all Tommy straightened himself up at his full length, wiped and rubbed his eyes, for he had been asleep. He looked around, calm and serious, and showed not a scratch or bruise. A peal of laughter now burst forth through the crowd at Tommy's ridiculous appearance.

"Well, Tommy," said one of his friends, "why did you creep into the log heap, with your sleeves rolled up when the fight was going on so fiercely?"

"Oh!" said Tommy, "I thought I would keep them rolled up in case I should be needed, but I saw you could whip those rascals without me."

After this event, for many years, when a man made blustering pretences in fight or any thing else, without moral fortitude to go through [illegible] he was called a log heap man.

Sir, Editor, have we among us any of this class of brave men who a few months ago could fume and foam with war-like eloquence for secession, and if necessary to this for fight, who are not now to be found at points of danger? Examine the log heaps—the seat of the moral faculties may not be found, but find them by the feet and drag them out to open view. Let them be known as Tommy Portice men—let them be called log heap men.

SIMON.

"Did the defendant knock the plaintiff down with malice prepense?"

"No, sir—he knocked him down with a flat iron."

"You misunderstood me, my friend; I want to know whether he attacked him with an evil intent?"

"Oh, no, sir—it was outside of the tent."

"No, no, I wish you to tell me whether the attack was at all a preconcerted affair?"

"No, sir, it was not a free concert affair—it was a circus."

Titles.—Titles of honor are like the impressions on coins—which add no value to gold or silver, but only render brass current.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1861.

☞ This week we resume the issue of the Press in its full size, trusting that our friends will now assist us in increasing our circulation. This is a hard time upon newspapers, at best, many in this and other States having curtailed their dimensions one half, while others have temporarily suspended publication.

We have labored industriously to present our readers, at all times, with the latest and most important news ever since the establishment of this paper; and we flatter ourselves that we have succeeded, measurably at least, in establishing the reputation of the Press as a *newspaper*, in this section of the country. Our past course shall be an index of the future.

We now most earnestly appeal to all who are indebted to us for subscriptions, advertising, or job work, to call and settle or remit the amounts due us. All interested have, no doubt, some idea of their indebtedness to us, and they shall have credit for all amounts they may remit.

We hope our friends will not pass this appeal lightly by, as we need money to carry on our business.

☞ We have given space to several communications, in this issue, advocating the claims of Hon. Jno. A. Gilmer, Hon. Jno. M. Morehead, Hon. Thomas Settle as candidates in the ensuing Congressional and Prsidential elections.

HON. THOMAS SETTLE.—We have been requested to present the name of Hon. Thomas Settle prominently before the people, as an Elector on the Presidential Ticket.

ROBERT P. DICK, ESQ.—We learn that Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Greensborough, a gentleman of decided talents, and a conservative politician, is also a candidate for Congress in this District.

CANDIDATES.—Burges S. Gaither and L. Q. Sharpe are candidates to represent the 9th Congressional District in the Congress of the Confederate States.

Since the above, we learn these gentlemen have withdrawn their names, subject to the decision of the Convention to meet at Wilkesborough, on the 22d inst.

☞ Hon. Burton Craige declines to be a candidate for Congress.

THE 7TH DISTRICT.—Five candidates are in the field for Congress, in the 7th District, composed of the counties of Davidson, Chatham, Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Stanly and Anson, to wit:

Messrs. Waddell and Headen, of Chatham; Christian, of Montgomery; and Ashe and Dargan, of Anson. They all addressed the people in Lexington on Tuesday.

The Stay Law Unconstitutional.

A correspondent from Lexington, writes us that His Honor, Judge BAILY, at Davidson Court, this week, has decided that the Stay Law *continuing* all civil suits is *unconstitutional*, and requires the parties to try their suits just as if no such stay law had been passed.

In this decision the learned Judge, says the writer, "has shown himself to be a pure and upright man, and one who has a regard for the Constitution and the decisions of the Supreme Court. If all our Judges would show the same moral firmness and purity in the administration of the law, it would in a great degree check the wild and reckless legislation, which, unless speedily checked, will destroy all common honesty in the country, and completely demoralize our people."

☞ Parties may therefore be prepared for trial at our court, next week.

The Greensborough Patriot says that Judge Howard also holds the same views in regard to the stay law.

We are not at all surprised that 46 members of the House of Commons failed to answer to their names on the final passage of the stay law. They should have faced the music, but they were afraid of their constituents.

The Newbern Progress says:

"Of course all intelligent men know that most of these were purposely absent to avoid responsibility hereafter. Are such men ever to disgrace the halls of our capitol again? We hope not. Such dodging was never known before. The vote was 44 for the *stay law*, 30 against, and 46 *absent*. Where were they, that's the question."

☞ Col. Clingman's Regiment from Asheville has gone to the neghborhood of Wilmington.

☞ Lincoln steamers are said to be hanging along our coast, taking soundings, capturing vessels, decoying pilots, and making observations. Wilmington is believed to be in danger.

THE STORM.—The equinoctial storm raged here with great violence on Friday last, doing some damage to the orchards and forest trees.

GRUMBLERS, &C.—The last *Sentinel* has an article in denunciation of political "grumblers and outside fault-finders,"—alluding to such as presume to question the policy of our State officials,—which is quite amusing to those who are well aware how our State affairs have been conducted latterly. It is well known that complaints of the action, or rather *inaction*, of the Governor, the Legislature, and the Military Board have been general, not confined to this State or any one political party, but rather *universal* in the Southern Confederacy, since the inauguration of the war. As the tree is judged by its fruit, so we are perfectly willing that those who are or have been in power should be judged by their acts;—and there are but few persons, we presume, who can relish the bitter fruits of the miserable policy of the Executive and the Military Board, which we are now reaping on our sea coast.

We allude only to this one instance of the neglect of our coast defences, at this time; and if the right is to be taken from the people to express their opinion, and the press to be muzzled, we have truly fallen upon evils times in this *democratic* government!

As to the resignation of public men, to which the Sentinel alludes, we are inclined to believe that Gov. Bragg resigned his position because he became disgusted with the political trickery and knavery rampant in and about Raleigh, more than from any other motive. But there are some who have recently retired to private life, and others who have expressed a determination to do so, who could have served their State and Country better had they retired from the political arena long since,—they will not be missed. We hope more experienced, able and patriotic men may be found to fill their places. There are others yet in office who, if we had the least idea could be induced to retire to the shades of private life by "grumbling and fault-finding," we would assist and encourage the people with all our might, to "grumble" them out of their high places!

The Wilmington Journal (Democratic) "grumbles" at the treatment that section of country has received at the hands of the State authorities, and recommends that New Hanover and contignous counties be annexed to South Carolina. And a communication in the Journal signed "Many Merchants," says: "We cannot but feel that we have no friends in our State, and in expressing a willingness for this section to secede and claim the protection of that gallant State, South Carolina, we reflect the sentiment of many merchants."

We give the above as a specimen of "grumbling" in the Democratic camp.

Lest our readers might think that we are too captious or fault-finding, we glean from the Standard another instance of there being a screw loose somewhere:

Some two hundred cavalry horses were purchased in Kentucky, at a cost to the State, when delivered, of about $170 each, not more than half of them being really fit for service.

Some ten or twelve cavalry horses were sold in Raleigh on Monday to the highest bidder, and brought from $40 to $50. They cost the State from $140 to $150.

The Standard, commenting upon the foregoing, remarks:

"It will never do to appoint favorites and pets and mere partisans to office.—Merit, qualifications, and nothing else should be looked to in making appointments."

Summing up all these things from the coast defences down to the horse trade, it seems to us there might be some cause for grumbling among the people.

SHARPERS.—The Iredell Express warns the public against "a number of lawless scamps who are traversing the country buying up all the cloth and linsey they can find, for the purpose of speculating upon the necessities of the poor soldiers, telling the country people that they are authorized to purchase by the government, &c."

☞ Troops are now moving rapidly to the Eastern shores.

MATCHES.—Friction matches are being manufactured in Salisbury and other places in the State.

☞ Nothing of interest from the 11th Regiment since our last.

DAVIDSON SUPERIOR COURT.

On the State docket, all the case that attracted much interest, was the Hilton case. The charge of treason was abandoned, and Hilton was only put on his trial for a misdemeanor, in resisting an officer; whereupon he submitted, and the Court fined him $25, and bound him in bond of $500 to demean himself as a good citizen of the State and Confederate States.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.—The steamers R. Spalding and Baltimore left Fortress Monroe *en route* for Fort Hatteras. Gen. Reynolds has been placed in command at Hatteras.

SOUTHERN BLACKING.—Mr. William A. Reich, of this place, is engaged in manufacturing a superior article of boot and shoe blacking, neatly put up.

For the Press.

Messrs Editors.—The election for a President and a Vice President, for the term of six years, for the Confederate States, will take place in November. There is a disposition in certain quarters to ignore Alexander H. Stephens of Georgia, for Vice President, because he is *conservative* in sentiment, and was not a Breckinridge Democrat; and because he was one of the last in Georgia to give up the Union. Proscription in certain quarters, has gone so far as to bring forth the the name of such an excitable and intollerable Breckenridge Democrat as Burton Craige for Vice President in preference to Alexander H. Stephens. Nothing can more endanger the success of the Southern Confederacy than such despotic proscription as this.

Let the name of a conservative man be brought forward forthwith, for Presidential Elector in this Congressional District. Such a man is the Hon. THOS SETTLE, of Rockingham. He is a man of talents, and has proven himself by his acts to be a patriot and a conservative man,—one who would *stand by the rights of the people*, instead of erecting over their heads a proscriptive party despotism.

Messrs Editors: I hope you will forthwith promptly present the name of Hon. Thomas Settle for an elector on the Presidential ticket. I have conversed with many persons from the counties of Stokes, Guilford, and Forsyth, and I know he is the choice of the conservative men in those counties for elector. FORSYTH.

For the Press.

The Congressional Election.

As the election for members of Congress will take place in a few weeks, I would suggest through the columns of your paper, the name of one, who has earned for himself a national reputation, as well merited as it is universally acknowledged. I allude to the Hon JOHN M. MOREHEAD. There is no man whose claims for a seat in Congress need be less discussed than his, for the mention of his name would bring before the mind of all, one who has been associated with every work and undertaking which has redounded with benefit, and has promoted the best interests of our State and Country. For a long series of years Gov. Morehead has been in public life.—His time and his talents have been devoted to the public, and it may be truly said no man in N. C. has done more to develop the resources of our State than he. At the same time he possesses a ripe judgment, great experience, and withal an integrity of character that cannot be shaken.—At a time like this when our infant republic is struggling for existence, such a man would be eminently qualified to represent the people in our National council. Besides the office is due to Gov. Morehead. Having served in the Provisional Congress as a representative from this State, it would be ungrateful now to set aside his claims when he has fulfilled his trust with so much honor and ability. I believe that he is the choice of the people of this district, and I trust Gov. Morehead may be induced to allow his name to be used in this election

A Candidate for Congress.

Messrs. Editors:

The time is near at hand when the people of the District composed of the counties of Forsyth, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell Alamance and Person will have to elect a member to the Congress of the Confederate States.

In the present condition of affairs, the best talent, the profoundest wisdom, and greatest experience should be brought to the assistance of the country in her public counsels. And we were glad to see your correspondent, last week, calling on Hon. John A. Gilmer to become a candidate. He undoubtedly is the decided choice of this Congressional District.—He is known to possess the first order of talent.—He has had great experience in the State and National Legislatures.—He is conservative in character, cool, calm, deliberate, and sound in judgment; possesses practical business habits, and an unenviable National reputation, which would command respect and influence in any deliberative body.

We feel sure he is the choice of two-thirds of the people of Forsyth County against any other man that can be run for a seat in the Confederate Congress. The conservative men, without regard to past party distinction, will to a man support him; and we can assure him that he is their *first* choice, and that they hope he will consent to become a candidate.

MANY VOTERS.

North Carolina Ink.—Eli Denny, Esq., of of High Point, N. C., is making an excellent article of writing ink. It is his purpose, if sufficiently encouraged, to do a wholesale business, and supply merchants and other dealers with good ink, on about as fair terms as they have hitherto been supplied from the North. His location is accessible from all parts of the Confederacy, and we hope he will receive a liberal patronage. He is a worthy enterprising citizen. We have tried his ink, and pronounce it a very good article.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NAVAL DEFENCE OF N. C.—The Montgomery Mail learns by a private letter to a gentleman in that city, that Captain W. F. Lynch, formerly of the office or Orders and Details, in the Navy Department C. S., has been tendered, and has accepted, the appointment, in poor Barron's stead, of Flag Officer, to command the naval defences of North Carolina and Virginia, with nine steamers ready and others to be added. He started on the 4th instant for Newbern, via Raleigh, purposing, in the latter place, to communicate with Gov. Clark, and will hoist his flag on board of one of the steamers now there.

FROM KENTUCKY.—Since the article headed "from Kentucky," which appears in another column, it seems after all, Gen. Buckner did not occupy Moldrough's Hill, but Gen. Sherman, of Ohio, with 2,500 Lincoln troops, does. How this world is given to lying! It seems Gen. Buckner has not regarded Moldrough's Hill as a strategic point, and consequently did not invest it, as he was amply able to do.

The Barboursville fight dwindles gradually. The last account is that the enemy had only 250 of the Home Guard engaged, with a loss of 15 killed, and 2 prisoners, and only about 40 arms captured.

THE 28TH REGIMENT.—The Regiment recently organized at High Point is composed of the following officers and companies:

Col. James H. Lane.
Lieut. Col. Thos. L. Lowe.
Major Richard E. Reeves.
Co. A. Surry Regulators, Capt. Norman.
" B. Gaston Invincibles, Capt. Edwards.
" C. South Fork Farmers, Capt. Lowet.
" D. Yankee Hunters, Capt. Montgomery.
" E. Montgomery Greys, Capt. Barringer.
" F. Yadkin Boys, Capt. Kinyoun.
" G. Guards of Independence, Capt. Martin
" H. Cleavland Regulators, Capt. Wright.
" I. Yadkin Stars, Capt. Spear.
" K. Stanly Guard, Capt. Moody.

The 3d Regiment (formerly Col Pender's) also elected Lane Colonel of that Regiment.—It is not known which one he will accept.

For the Press.

Congressional Districts.

I have taken the trouble to arrange the counties of our State, according to Congressional Districts as laid off by our late Legislature; and give the votes polled at our last Gubernatorial election.

From this exhibit it will at once be seen that the old Union men are allowed *three* districts, while the old Democratic party has *seven*.

We had been told by the honey-tongued Democracy of old, that party-ties, party-names and obligations were entirely laid on the shelf, and that pure, unalloyed patriotism should be the only incentive to deeds of valor in defense of southern rights. We were to be *one great party*—were to work hand in hand for the salvation of a united South. And now that the South is nearly a unit on this great issue, what has our Legislature done at Raleigh? Did they ignore party? No! Again they have deceived the people, and these same honey-tongued democrats stick together and vote together for Democracy, as if the salvation of our country depended upon its success. Whenever a question arises in which party influences can be applied, a broad line is drawn, and democracy, like of old, walks this line with perfect precision.

So in re-districting this State, they have claimed nearly the *whole State*; and it is now left for our people to say whether they intend to have anything to do in future, with Democracy.

First District.

Counties.	Ellis.	Pool.
Martin,	746	359
Hertford,	353	399
Gates,	413	461
Chowan,	305	278
Perquimans,	298	412
Pasquotank,	360	561
Camden,	96	540
Currituck,	759	219
Northampt'n,	779	609
Washington,	212	481
Tyrrell,	213	280
Bertie,	532	570
	5066	5169
		5066
maj for Pool,		103

Second District.

Hallifax,	788	595
Edgecombe,	1095	127
Beaufort,	637	1110
Wilson,	936	134
Pitt,	771	778
Green,	421	345
Lenoir,	556	349
Hyde,	500	498
	5704	3936
	3936	
maj for Ellis,	1768	

Third District.

Carteret,	481	561
Craven,	803	834
Jones,	275	212
Onslow,	841	133
Duplin,	1358	197
Wayne,	1201	389
Johnson,	1044	864
Sampson,	1042	590
	7045	3780
	3780	
Maj. for Ellis,	3265	

Fourth District.

New Hano'r,	779	609
Brunswick,	410	422
Columbus,	718	430
Bladen,	660	550
Robeson,	844	681
Cumberland,	1023	861
Richmond,	251	565
Harnett,	602	203
	5287	4324
	4321	
maj. for Ellis,	966	

Fifth District

Warren,	874	134
Franklin,	810	406
Granville,	1144	983
Wake,	1491	1573
Orange,	1109	1238
Nash,	1058	122
	6486	4456
	4456	
maj for Ellis,	2030	

Sixth District

Alamance,	771	793
Person,	620	299
Caswell,	945	224
Rockingh'm,	1187	444
Guilford,	457	2137
Stokes,	813	470
Forsyth,	1015	1028
	5758	5395
	5395	
maj. for Ellis,	363	

Seventh District.

Randolph,	448	1567
Davidson,	972	1388
Chatham,	1245	1255
Moore,	749	843
Montgomery,	175	757
Stanly,	89	1065
Anson,	290	890
	3968	7765
		3968
maj. for Pool,		3797

Eighth District.

Rowan,	1166	1079
Cabarrus,	429	877
Union,	931	425
Mecklenb'g,	1274	757
Gaston,	860	200
Lincoln,	530	256
Catawba,	960	415
Cleaveland,	998	419
	7142	4428
	4428	
maj. for Ellis,	2714	

Ninth District.

Ashe,	379	811
Alleghany,	373	132
Wilkes,	614	1419
Caldwell,	370	540
Alexander,	429	594
Yadkin,	736	899
Surry,	933	579
Davie,	481	690
Iredell,	382	1716
Burke,	603	584
	5300	7964
		5300
maj. for Pool,		2664

Tenth District.

Clay,		
Cherokee,	664	518
Macon,	400	486
Jackson,	598	164
Madison,	593	265
Buncombe,	918	912
Transylvania,		
Henderson,	586	829
Polk,	325	175
Yancy,	774	474
McDowell,	457	532
Rutherford,	701	804
Mitchell,		
Haywood,	577	306
Watauga,	259	442
	6852	5907
	5907	
maj. for Ellis,	945	

STOKES.

☞ The report of the shooting of 400 Lincoln troops turns out to be false. The story probably grew out of a riot at Tenallytown, a few miles from Washington, where a drunken soldier was ejected from a drinking shop, and thereupon a great number of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment beat the shop keeper and threatened to burn or tear down his house. Three companies were called out to suppress the riot, and were several times ordered to fire, but did not.

Another great riot occurred at New York a few days ago, when Col. Lozier, of the Fire Zouaves, attempted to muster his regiment for transportation to Old Point. 500 of them assembled according to order, but without uniforms or arms. A meeting was held, at which a large majority determined that they would not go, whilst a few said they would go if first paid for their former service. The Colonel threatened to publish the names as deserters; and next threatened to punish them as deserters. But these threats had no effect. A scene of great confusion and disorder ensued; several persons, including one reporter, were tossed in a blanket, and then beaten severely. In consequence of some of the men accusing each other of cowardice at the Bull Run battle, a desperate fight resulted, which was quelled by the police. Several of the Zouaves had their heads and faces badly cut. The police deemed it useless to make any arrests.

About 25 men were although induced to follow the Colonel, while the remainder taunted them for having obeyed any order until they were paid.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The accident to the Illinois regiment is more true than we supposed. At Cincinnati, 28 were buried at one time, including one captain, and it is supposed that more were killed and nearly 100 wounded. It occurred in Indiana, 148 miles west of Cincinnati, and was supposed to have been caused by some malicious person weakening the bridge.

LATEST NEWS.

Gleaned from the Charlotte Bulletin of Thursday.

FROM KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American of the 30th, says that Gen. Buckner is advancing up the Ohio river and driving the "Home Guards" before him. He is supposed to have reached Owensboro' on Monday night last. The same correspondent says that the advance guard of the army of Bowling Green moved forward Monday ten miles beyond Green river.

It was reported in Nashville, on the 30th; that Gen. Buckner had broken up the camps of the Unionists in Owen County, capturing some 460 stand of arms and camp equipage; and routing some Indianians, who swam the river.

The Louisville Democrat of the 27th says that Breckenridge and Geo. D. Hodge are 50 miles above Richmond Kentucky, with 2800 men at a camp of instruction. D. B. Monroe, U. S. Dist., and D. B. Monroe, jr., Secretary of State of Ky., have resigned and were immediatly arrested.

They have since escaped and report that Gen. Zollicoffer captured nearly 1000 stand of arms, which were intended for the Union men.

It is rumored that an order had been issued for the arrest of Gov. Magoffin, but he made good his escape to Owen county, the banner secession county of the State, where 2000 armed Confederates have rallied to him, under the command of Col. Humphrey Marshall, who was a Col. of a Kentucky regiment in the Mexican war, and highly distinguished for his bravery. We are also informed that the whole country is in a blaze of excitement, and thousands are rushing to the standard of the Governor. The State Guard having in their possession the guns and cannon of the State, will mostly join Magoffin's force, as they are chiefly located in that portion of the State.

Orders of arrest have been issued for more than 200 of the first citizens of Louisville, many of whom have been already Bastiled. A perfect reign of terror has been established.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 1.—The Memphis Avalanche special correspondent from Bowling Green says Gen. Buckner took Hopkinsville yesterday, with six hundred stand of arms, and three cannon. Twelve hundred Federals fled before him. His force was 2000, and nobody hurt.

MISSOURI.—A Despatch from Jefferson city says Claib Jackson is advancing on Boonville with 10,000, and Price is marching towards Georgetown with 20,000.

FROM THE POTOMAC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—The Confederate force is encamped near Falls Church. All is quiet as far as heard from on the other side of the Potomac to noon to day.

From the second edition of Wednesday's Charlotte Bulletin, we glean the following interesting items of late news:

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—On the morning of the 29th, the Federal steamship Niagara and a sloop of War appeared near New Orleans. The steam frigate Richmond is anchored off the South West Pass; and the sloop of war Vincenes and the gunboat Water Witch is at anchor outside the Southwest Bar.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Governor has issued orders to-day to enforce the Militia Laws of the State—to Drill every evening and persons refusing to do so or evading to be recorded on a black list as suspicious and enemies to the South.

The Governor recommends that Banks and Insurance offices close at 2 p. m. and that all other business be suspended at 3 p. m., daily, so that every one can attend Drill.

Fortifications and other Military preparations are progressing vigorously.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

We have intelligence of highly important movements in Western Virginia, and of the action of our Government in taking instant and vigorous measures to try the conclusions of the campaign.

The report already given in the Examiner, to the effect that Gen. Lee had gone to join Gen. Floyd, is fully confirmed by additional dispatches. Accounts received yesterday report his arrival at Floyd's camp, at Meadow Bluff.

The army in the Northwest remained under the command of Gen. Loring.

Reinforcements to the amount of sixty-four companies have been sent to Floyd's command. They comprise four Virginia regiments, a Georgia regiment, a Mississippi regiment, and a battalion of Louisiana volunteers, composed of four companies. The considerable portion of this large force has already reached Floyd's camp. Two regiments will leave the city to-morrow to reinforce our army in the West.

Wise's command has been ordered to Lewisburg.

We learn, apart from any official publication of the Government, that Gen. Wise has been ordered to report at Richmond. The reasons or circumstances which have induced this order are matters of conjecture, although it is supposed that Gen. Wise is to be transferred to another command.

The present movements are understood to be indicative of unusual vigor and concentration in the prosecution of the campaign. The next news from the West will be awaited with impatience.—*Richmond Examiner, 26th.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 27.—Intelligence of the most important and critical nature has reached here from the seat of war in the West, by special express arrived yesterday evening. The news is as late as Wednesday last.

On Friday last Gen. Lee arrived at Floyd's camp at Meadow Bluff. He was accompanied by an escort of twenty men and three baggage wagons. On the Sunday following Gen. Lee proceeded to Wise's encampment, on the Big Sewell.

It was known that Rosenerans had crossed the Gauley, and was making his way towards our lines.

Gen. Lee had taken four regiments of Floyd's command to reinforce Gen. Wise. The juncture of these two forces would not, it is said, amount to more than 5,000 men, and it had been determined to give battle to the enemy. Rosenerans's force was estimated at 14,000 men.

It was understood that the position of Gen. Wise was exceedingly strong, and it was hoped that they would be able to check Rosenerans, notwithstanding the great superiority of his forces.

It was reported in Gen. Floyd's camp that an engagement had already taken place, or was in progress, between Gens. Lee and Wise and the enemy. Meadow Bluff is about fifteen miles distant from Wise's position. If an action had taken place, or was being contested, its result was not known or certainly anticipated at the last reliable accounts which have reached here through special express.

If it should become necessary for our forces to fall back from the Big Sewell, it is understood that they will do so upon Gen. Floyd's position, which is said to be impregnable, defended as it is, on one side by a mountain bluff, and on the other by a considerable stream. Our forces in the position now occupied by Floyd's command could not be outflanked.

☞ We give the news from Missouri below, as we find it in our "exchanges," as to the correctness of which our readers can judge as well as ourselves. There was a battle, no doubt, and the Confederates probably again victorious; but there may be some exaggeration about the details.

FROM MISSOURI.

Glorious Confederate Victory at Lexington Mo.

FEDERAL LOSS 3,500 — IMMENSE QUANTITY OF ARTILLERY, EQUIPAGE, &c., IN THE HANDS OF THE VICTORS — COL. MULLIGAN SURRENDERS, ETC, ETC.

The Norfolk Day Book, (Extra,) of Friday, contains the following gratifying intelligence, which puts to rest all doubt as to the victory of the Confederate forces at Lexington, Missouri. The Day Book extracts from a copy of the N. Y. Herald, of the 24th, placed in the hands of the editors by a gentleman who reached Norfolk on Thursday afternoon in the "flag of truce boat" from Old Point.

From the New York Herald, of the 24th.

THE SITUATION.

Official information of the capture of Lexington, Mo, and the surrender of the gallant Col. Mulligan to the rebel forces of Gen. Price, reached the War Department yesterday; and as no contradiction of the report comes from any other quarter, we are unwillingly compelled to receive it as authentic. Gen. Prentiss has dispatched to St. Louis a statement of the surrender, which reduced the loss on both sides considerably below the first reports. Col. Mulligan held out bravely for four days against immense odds; and it is said only surrendered for want of water, without which his men had to maintain themselves for two days; but there seems to be something in this statement not quite consistent with the position he occupied in close proximity to the Missouri river.

It is said that the Cabinet expressed considerable surprise, and some indignation, that Gen. Fremont did not reinforce Gen. Mulligan, as he has plenty of men at his command. Gen. Fremont is reported now as about to take the field in person against Gen. Price.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DEFEAT AT LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.

DETAILS OF THE SEIGE AND SURRENDER.

We have received the New York Herald of the 25th ult., from which we get the following interesting news of the defeat at Lexington, Mo.

Official Dispatch from Major-Gen. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The following dispatch was received at the War Department, this morning, from the headquarters of the Western Military Department. It follows the announcement, by General Fremont, of the fall of Lexington:

"ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.

Nothing since my dispatch this morning announcing the surrender of Lexington.

"Our loss is 39 killed and 120 wounded. The loss of the enemy is 1400 killed and wounded.

"Our non-commissioned officers and privates were sworn not to bear arms against the rebels, and released. The commissioned officers are held as prisoners. Our troops are gathering around the enemy.

"I will send you from the field more details in a few days."

The above is from the highest authority in the Department of the West. That General Fremont has taken the field at the head of a strong force, there is no doubt.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AND SURRENDER.

HUDSON, Mo., Sept. 23.—The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis Republican, by Henry Bradburn, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning:

The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for fifty-nine hours without water, and had only three barrels of vinegar to quench their thirst.

During all that time there were no springs or wells of water in the camp ground, as has been stated. The supply of water was entirely from the river. There were breastworks all around the camp, with the exception of the portion next the river. It was here that the hardest fighting took place.

The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and, under their cover, gradually succeeded in securing a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water, and had the fort completely surrounded.

They made but few charges upon the breastworks during the entire siege. Their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and, having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a foe more terrible than the 27,000 rebels who surrounded him.

Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give General Price the odds of four to one in a fair and open fight but no attention was paid to it.

After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy and delight.

As soon as the surrender took place, the rebels took down the Union flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million of dollars, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan, in the camp ground, some time ago, but the rebels discovered and unearthed it.

Col. Mulligan wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender.

The morning after the surrender the men were all released on parole and ferried across the river. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than a thousand killed and wounded.

The first attack of the rebels proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed.

For a day or two previous to the last attack they were engaged in burying their dead.

THE SIEGE OF LEXINGTON.

The siege of Lexington is over. According to the vague rumors we have received, it commenced on Saturday, Sept. 14, on which day the rebel General Price informed Acting General Mulligan, the commandant of the Union works, that he would give him till Monday afternoon to surrender or take the alternative of battle. The object that Gen. Price had in delaying the attack upon the works was not so much for the purpose of giving the Union troops a chance to surrender as to enable Gen. Raiis and his rebel forces, together with a number of smaller bodies of marauders, under Martin Green and others, all of whom were marching from various points, to join him.

Thus we find that Price's forces were enlarged; for, at the commencement of the siege, he is said to have had but 8,000 men, while in later reports the number had been increased gradually to 17,000, and one report had even a higher estimate of the strength of the rebels. However, on this part of the question nothing definite could be ascertained, but one thing is very certain, that the number of the rebels exceeded that of the gallant defenders by many thousands. The Union force consisted of about 3,500 men.

On Monday, Sept. 16, the attack commenced, and with this small force Acting-General Mulligan kept back for a whole week Gen. Price's rebel troops, repulsed several assaults upon the works, even made a *sortie* and charged upon the rebel soldiers, and had only at last surrendered from the agonizing effects of thirst, caused by the supply of water giving out, and no opportunities existing for obtaining a replenishment thereof.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LEXINGTON.

The painful suspense attending the anxiety for news from Lexington, Missouri, is greatly enbanced by a consideration of the size and wealth of the place, and its importance as a strategic point. The population of Lexington and vicinity was made up of the best class of the early emigrants from Kentucky to Missouri, is generally wealthy, and probably more refined than that of any other section of the State, excepting St. Louis. The early settlers in that region were attracted by the similarity of much of the country to that Eden of Kentuckians about Lexington, Kentucky, and they not only made their selections of land according to the standard of old Fayette, but carried the analogy to the naming of the county and principal town of their location in Missouri.

The city of Lexington is about 120 miles from Jefferson City and contains, probably, twelve thousand inhabitants. It is situated on a high, rocky bluff, which there has its course on the South side of the Missouri river, and which slopes almost perepitously directly down to the bed of the river, making a very steep ascent from the landing up into the city. From the rear of the city the land recedes slightly in alternate successions of beautiful prairie and choice timber, and is well occupied by finely cultivated farms, yielding a first rate support to this hitherto thriving place. Lexington has formerly had an active trade with the caravans of Santa Fe and the Great Salt Lake. The great emigration to California, which has passed through the county for several years past, has furnished a market for grain, cattle and horses at very high prices. Extensive beds of coal are found on the river banks here.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.—Advices from Missouri received at the *Republican* office, Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27th, in reference to the recent battle, say that 20 pieces Artillery besides 5,000 small arms (perhaps more) were captured by the Confederates. The victory was complete and evidently fully worth the sacrifice.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE POTOMAC—TWO FEDERAL VESSELS DISABLED.

Intelligence was received here yesterday, through official channels, of an engagement on Wednesday between one of our batteries on the Potomac and a number of Federal vessels, which were descending the river for the purpose, it is supposed, of making a reconnoisance. The action occurred off Evansport—some distance above Acquia Creek—where a powerful battery of rifled cannon has been constructed (as the enemy have now reason to know,) under the command of Gen. Holmes. Our fire was opened from the 'masked battery' upon the vessels, in mid channel, with terrible effect. Two of the steamers were crippled, being towed away as the enemy were hauling off. The loss is not stated.

The point where the enemy encountered our battery is understood to be one of the most commanding on the river, being a high bluff or crest of ground between two creeks, which are tributary to the Potomac. It commands the channel of the river point blank.

Richmond Examiner, 27th.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

The War Department has received the official report of Gen. Lee giving a detailed account of his plan of operations on the Cheat Monntain frontier, and of the recent failure of the strategic movement agsinst the enemy's position. His plan of operations was disconcerted by the failure of the column led by Gen. Jackson to attack the enemy's position on the Cheat Mountain. Gen. Jackson had made the reconnoissance himself, but on reaching the enemy's position, found him defended by a stockade fort. Large quantities of timber had been felled, and were so interlocked that, it is said, it would have taken our men several hours to have climbed through even if there had been no enemy on the other side to resist the attack. The column of Gen. Jackson was withdrawn in the face of the likelihood of such wholesale slaughter of his force, and the movements of Gen. Lee, which were intended to be simultaneous, entirely disconcerted.

The intelligence is positive that Gen. Lee had left the Valley Mountain and was on his way to join Gen. Floyd.

The enemy at Cheat Mountain have been reinforced by three Ohio regiments.

Gen. Floyd, together with Wise's Legion, are in urgent necessity for reinforcements. An officer who arrived in this city with intelligence some days later than last reports, advises us in the strongest terms of the necessity of immediate reinforcements.

Two regiments, from Georgia and North Carolina, had arrived out, to join Gen. Floyd's command. Neither was full, many of their men having been prostrated with sickness along the route.

Gen. Floyd's camp was at Meadow Bluff, about sixteen miles west of Lewisburg. Wise was in the neighbourhood, in a strong position on the top of the Sewell Mountain.

Lee's movement to join our forces on the Gauley line will have to be made over a distance of more than one hundred miles, even if uninterrupted.—*Richmond Examiner, 24th.*

Major E. D. Hall, of the 7th Regt. N. C. State Troops stationed in Hyde county, has captured some twelve native traitors who had gone over to the banks and taken the oath, and had returned to the mainland to act as Lincolnite spies and emissaries. On their persons were found documents addressed to the authorities and people of Newbern, Washington and other towns, requesting them to offer no opposition to the yankee troops into the interior of the State, promising in that event they should not be molested. The scamps have been detained in custody and the documents sent to headquarters.

Notes of the War.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR

As an item of interest, we have taken the trouble to copy from the official report of the Military Secretary to the Governor, a condensed statement of the moneys expended on account of the war, and purchase of arms by the late Gov. Ellis, from the first of July, 1861, to the 20th of September, inst, together with a tabular statement of the amounts expended for the various branches of the service.

There appears to be a large amount in the hands of the disbursing agents; but it is known that the larger part of this sum has been disbursed but the accounts had not come in to be audited.

There was expended from the Treasury, January, February and March	$29,024.87	
April	6,295.68	
May	296,003.63	
June	447,241.95	
July	525,252.96	
August	392,608.36	
September	348,005.51	
	$2,044,522,96	

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinance	$144,089,32	
Pay of troops	266,103,33	
Quartermastor's Dep't	417,776,73	
Subsistence	265,224,50	
Naval expenditures	98,046,00	
Contingent expenses	875,93	
Coast Defences	149,020,91	$1,341,136,72
In the hands of disbursing agents, and not accounted for		703,386,24
		$2,044,522,96

State Journal.

CITIZENS, ALIEN ENEMIES, ETC.

Regarding the annexed, which we copy from the New Orleans *Cresent*, as furnishing information upon an important matter, we transfer it to our columns with the simple remark that apart from its being a just construction of the law, we have no doubt it was so intended to be applied by the persons who framed the law.—Here is the Decision of the C. S. Commissioner at New Orleans:

"As numerous citizens (of Northern birth and Naturalized) have called at the C. S. Commissioner's office, under a misapprehension of the intent of the alien enemy act and proclamation, we have been requested to state that the only residents of Louisiana who are required to acknowledge the authority of the Confederate States Government (to avoid the penalties pronounced against alien enemies) are United States citizens who have removed to this State, from any of the present "United States," since the 25th January, 1861. All such persons as were bona fide citizens of the State at the time of her secession, were absolved by that act from their allegiance to the United States, and they are, of course, already subject to the authority of both the Confederate and the State Goyernments.

RIFLE CANNON FOR CAVALRY SERVICE.—The necessities of the times are producing a number of warlike inventions, and developing the genius of the South in a new channel of usefulness. We were shown yesterday a new arm that promises the most effective service in the field. It is a rifle cannon, a 4-pounder, invented by Mr. John Mullane, late of Louisville, Kentucky. It is said to be the most powerful gun of its weight and calibre in the world. The gun weighs only 280 pounds, and shoots a conical ball, weighing six pounds from 2½ to 3 miles. The barrel is made on a stub and twist principle, of wrought iron, using longitudinal bore to form a tube, with two series of iron banding welded solidly to this tube and to one another. By this means the gun is forged hollow, which is said to account for its wonderful combination of strength and lightness. This formidable arm can be manœuvred in the field by two men, adapting it to the rapid movements of light cavalry. The Government, we understand, has ordered the manufacture of a number of these guns. The tests, as to the quality and strength, have been very satisfactory, 248 rounds of ball cartridge having been shot out of one of these guns with a satisfactory result.—*Richmond Examiner, 25th.*

THE CLOTHING BUREAU.

The Richmond Examiner says that the immense government establishment at Richmond will be able to turn out before winter, from 75,000 to 100,000 complete suits of winter clothing for the soldiers, and at half the price charged by the sharp dealers who take advantage of the public necessities. The North Carolina woolen factories have promised their entire product, after filling their contracts with the State.

The Whig states that it was President Davis who originated the admirable plan of a call upon the citizens, and especially upon the ladies, by the Governors of the States, for blankets, socks, &c. This plan is working admirably.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

DOGWOOD BARK FOR THE SICK.

We have been requested by Lieut. Col. John A. Young, of the 4th Reg't. State Troops, who had just arrived from Manassas, to urge upon the people of North Carolina the importance of furnishing a large supply of Dogwood bark (from the tree and root,) Wild Cherry bark, (Bone-set and Snake-root, if to be had,) *immediately*, for the sick soldiers in our army. Quinine is not now to be obtained, and these Barks will subserve quite as good a purpose, in curing chills and giving tone to a relax and debilitated system. The Dogwood abounds every where in North Carolina, but is not found in the region of Manassas, and our farmers can obtain barrels of the bark with little trouble. Colonel Young thinks that a barrel of this bark would be worth more to the sick at Manassas than a cart load of some kinds of vegetables. We are assured that nothing would be so acceptable, and so important to the sick, which the people of the State have it in their power to furnish, as ample supplies of Dogwood Bark. Surely, an article so easily and cheaply obtained, will be forwarded without delay. It can be sent, green or dry, in barrels, boxes, and bags.

Iredell Express.

It is understood that Hon. John Slidell, of Louisiana, Confederate Commissioner to France, and Hon. Jas. M. Mason, of Virginia, Confederate Commissioner to Great Britain, will go to Europe with their families by way of Mexico, They will leave in a short time.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Within the past week or ten days affairs in Kentucky have begun to wear a far more encouraging aspect for the South than we have been wont for some time to expect. The bold action of Gen. Buckner, the taking possession of Moldroughs Hill; the advance movement of Genl. Zollicoffer and defeat of the enemy at Barboursville, and the decisive measures taken by Gen. Albert Johnston as reported by telegraph, all unite to induce the hope that the fate of Kentucky will be less unhappy than that of Maryland and Missouri.—*Examiner.*

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Knoxville Register, of Sunday, says:

Mr. P. S. Snyder, a private in Capt. Rowan's Company, who was in the fight at Barboursville, and who arrived here yesterday, communicates the following particulas:

About 800 of our troops, under Col. Battle, with two or three companies of cavalry, were advancing on Barboursville about daylight on Thursday morning, and were within a quarter of a mile of that place, when a body of Lincolnites opened fire upon them. The fire was returned by two companies, when our cavalry charged on the enemy, putting them to flight.

Lieut. Powell, of the Hawkins Boys, on our side, was killed, and J. F. Browder, of the McGhee Invincibles, was mortally wounded. The loss on the side of the Lincolnites had not been fully ascertained, but a number of their dead, variously stated at from 50 to 60, were found upon the ground. Two prisoners only were taken. The Lincolnites, according to statements of persons in Barboursville, numbered only some four hundred men, and not 1800 as at first reported.

It is believed in official circles at Richmond that this battle was even a more important success than above reported. 20,000 small arms had been placed at Barboursville and vicinity, by Lincoln, to arm the Kentuckians against the Confederates, and it is supposed these have fallen into Zollicoffer's hands.

PICTURE OF PADUCAH UNDER LINCOLN RULE.

From the regular Cairo correspondent of the St. Louis Republican we copy the following picture of the present position of Paducah, now in the possession of Federal troops. This is the condition that the venal press and tory representatives in the Legislature have brought Kentucky to by "loyal neutrality." An outraged people will remember the authors of the evil:

"Here in Paducah considerable terror has arisen among the inhabitants, and thousands would leave if they could. Household furniture is being removed in skiffs, and what other conveyances can be got, to safer points. If affairs in Kentucky continue in their present state three weeks longer, the town will be almost depopulated. Although numberless elegant residences are deserted and stand silent monuments of blighting secession, society seems to have already fled, and gloom and horror taken possession. Not a carriage is seen upon the streets, or a lady upon the beautiful walks.

The stores are many of them closing, and wagons with boxed up goods standing, instead of customers, before the doors. In no place yet have I seen so bitterly hostile a feeling excited against the Union as here. Scowling, angry glances watch with what seems an intense hatred, every movement of a passing soldier. Some of the wells have been poisoned where the camps get their water, and many similar acts perpetrated. Secession is the rule, and Union the rare exception. Whether Uncle Sam has any medicine as strong as the complaint, is still an open question. On the streets people wear secession caps, and boast that before the week closes every Federal will be driven out. The telegraph wires have been cut through the town and lie across the side walks, or twined around trees.

MORTALITY IN CAMP.

Let not our people be alarmed by the number of deaths of our soldiers in camp. According to the tables of mortality constructed from materials furnished by the United States census, about *nine out of one thousand* of men aged 25 years die annually from ordinary causes. Assuming that North Carolina has twenty-five thousand soldiers in the field, and that their average age is twenty-five, of that number two hundred and twenty five will die during the first year of their service. *Two hundred and twenty five would have died if there had been no war.* So that although it is distressing to every humane heart to see the dead bodies of our gallant citizens brought home from our camps to be buried, let us not be deceived or disheartened by the common saying that "those camps are grave yards."

According to the Northampton tables of mortality, three hundred and ninety-six out of twenty-five thousand men at an average age of twenty-five years die annually. The Carlisle tables show a mortality about one-half as great as the Northampton tables.—*Ral. Standard.*

TYPHOID FEVER IN THE ARMY.

Every day, says a correspondent of the Atlanta (Geo.) Confederacy, we hear sad tidings of death among the gallant boys in the army, from that scourge, typhoid fever. A gentleman of the medical profession now in this city, a citizen of Texas, expressed his surprise that the potent remedy of spirits of turpentine has made so little progress in the country for the cure of this ailment. My friend, Dr. R., a man of splendid professional ability, says that if any remedy can ever be called a specific, spirits of turpentine may be so considered in cases of typhoid fever.

He begins with small doses of about ten drops every two hours, and continues the remedy in larger doses, giving as much as a teaspoonful at a dose, till the right action is seen on the skin. Spirits of nitre may be needed to relieve the strangury apt to follow the administration of turpentine, but nothing further is needed.

Please publish this and send a number of your paper to our friend Dr. Alexander, hoping that good may come of it.

NORFOLK, Sept. 17.—Another flag of truce came up to-day from Fortress Monroe, bringing some passengers from New York. They are citizens of North Carolina, and residents of Newbern—Mr. Bryan and lady, Mr. Washington and Miss Lynn. They give very interesting accounts from the North, and represents the city of New York to be in a deplorable condition. It is reported there that twenty thousand troops are to be sent next week to Fortress Monroe to operate in and around the fort. They are making the fort the great depot for military stores, and it is to be the great stopping point for the navy.—*Cor. Pet. Express.*

GOOD LARD WANTED,

for which a fair price will be paid, by

E. A. VOGLER.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Richmond, 12th Sept., 1861.

Instructions to Receivers under an Act entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war against the United States."—Approved 30th of March, 1861.

I. The following persons are subject to the operation of the laws as Alien Enemies:

1st. All citizens of the United States, except citizens or residents of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, or the District of Columbia, or the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, or the Indian Territory South of Kansas.

2d. All persons who have a *domicil* within the States with which this Government is at war, no matter whether they be *citizens* or not: Thus the subjects of Great Britain, France or other neutral nations, who have a domicil, or are carrying on business or traffic within the States at war within this Confederacy are Alien Enemies under the law.

3d. All such citizens or residents of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky or Missouri, and of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and the Indian Territory South of Kansas, and of the District of Columbia, as shall commit actual hostilities against the Confederate States, or aid or abet the United States in the existing war against the Confederate States.

II. Immediately after taking your oath of office, you will take possession of all the property of every nature and kind whatsoever within your District belonging to Alien Enemies as above defined.

III. You will forthwith apply to the clerk of the court for writs of garnishment under the 8th section of the law, and will propound to the garnishees the interrogatories of which a form is annexed. These interrogatories you will propound to the following persons, viz:

1st. All Attorneys and Counsellors practicing law within your District.

2d. The Presidents and Cashiers of all Banks, and principal administrative officers of all Railroad and other corporations within your District.

3d. All Agents of Foreign Corporations, Insurance Agents, Commission Merchants engaged in foreign trade, Agents of Foreign Mercantile Houses, Dealers in Bills of Exchange, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Assignees and Syndics of Insolvent Estates, Trustees, and generally all persons who are known to do business as Agents for others.

IV. In the first week of each month you will exhibit to the Judge, a statement showing the whole amount of money in your hands as Receiver, and deposit the same for safe keeping, in such bank or depository as may be selected for that purpose by the Judge—reserving only such amount as may be required for immediate necessary expenditure in the discharge of your duties as Receivers.

V. You are strictly prohibited from making personal use in any manner whatever, or investing in any kind of property, or loaning with or without interest, or exchanging for other funds, without leave of the Court, any money or funds of any kind received by you in your official capacity.

VI. You are prohibited from employing, except at your own personal expense, any Attorney or Counsellor to aid you in the discharge of your duties, other than the District Attorney of the Confederate States for your District; and you are instructed to invoke his aid under the 9th section of the law, in all matters of litigation that may arise under the law.

VII. You will take special care to avoid the loss or deterioration of all personal property perishable in its nature, by applying for the sale thereof under the provisions of the 12th section of the law.

VIII. You will keep an account, showing exactly all sums received by you as allowances of compensation under the fifteenth section of the law, setting forth the date and amount of each receipt of such sums; and as soon as the amount received by you in any one year, shall reach the sum of five thousand dollars, you will pay over to the Assistant Treasurer of the Confederate States most convenient to your domicil, all further sums allowed you as compensation, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one to be retained as a voucher by yourself, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury.

IX. Whenever, in the discharge of your duties, you discover that any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property, rights or credits of an Alien Enemy, has willfully failed to give you information of the same, you will immediately report the fact to the District Attorney for your District to the end that the guilty party may be subjected to the pains and penalties prescribed by the 3d section of the law.

J. P. BENJAMIN, Attorney-General.

The following [interrogatories to garnishees have been prepared for your use, together with a note annexed for the information of the garnishee:

1. Have you now, or have you had in your possession or under your control, since the 21st day of May last, (1861,) and if yea, at what time, any land or lands, tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattels, rights, credit or credits within the Confederate States of America, held, owned, possessed or enjoyed for or by an Alien Enemy or in or to which any Alien Enemy had, and when, since that time, any right, title or interest, either directly or indirectly?

2. If you answer any part of the foregoing interrogatory in the affirmative, then set forth specifically and particularly a description of such property, right, title, credit or interest, and if you have disposed of it in whole or in part, or of the profit or rent or interest accruing therefrom, then state when you made such disposition, and to whom, and where such property now is and by whom held?

3. Were you, since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, and if yea, at what time, indebted, either directly or indirectly, to any Alien Enemy or Alien Enemies? If yea, state the amount of such indebtedness, if one, and of each indebtedness, if more than one: Give the name or names of the creditor or creditors, and the place or places of residence, and state whether, and to what extent, such debt or debts have been discharged, and also the time and manner of the discharge.

4. Do you know of any land or lands, tenement or tenements, hereditament or hereditaments, chattel or chattles, right or rights, credit or credits, within the Confederate States of America, or any right or interest held, owned, possessed or enjoyed indirectly by or for one or more Alien Enemies since the twenty-first day of May, 1861, or in or to which any one or more Alien Enemies had since that time any claim, title, or interest, direct or indirect? If yea, set forth specifically and particularly what and where the property is, and the name and residence of the holder, debtor, trustee or agent.

5. State all else that you know which may aid in carrying into full effect the Sequestration Act of the 30th August, 1861, and state the same as fully and particularly as if thereunto specially interrogated.

A. B., Receiver.

NOTE.—The garnishee in the foregoing interrogatories is specially warned, that the Sequestration Act makes it the duty of each and every citizen to give the information asked in said interrogatories—[Act of 30th August, 1861, section 2.]

And if any attorney, agent, former partner, trustee or other person holding or controlling any property or interest therein of or for any Alien Enemy shall fail speedily to inform the Receiver of the same, and to render him an account of such property or interest, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanour, and, upon conviction, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisoned not longer than six months, and be liable to pay besides to the Confederate States, double the value of the property or interest of the Alien Enemies so held or subject to his control.—[Sec. 3.]

The Attorney-General has also prescribed the following rule of practice for the Courts by virtue of the authority vested in him under the 16th section of the law:

RULE.

Garnishees, to whom written or printed interrogatories are addressed, may make appearance by filling written answers, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace or other competent officer, unless specially ordered by the Court to appear in person.

TO THE PEOPLE OF N. CAROLINA.

The General Military Hospital for taking care of the sick and wounded of the North Carolina troops will be established in Petersburg, Virginia, and will be ready for the accommodation of patients in a few weeks.

There will be required for the use of this Hospital, two hundred and fifty pair of sheets; two hundred and fifty pillow-ticks, and as many pillow-cases; two hundred and fifty pair of blankets; as many pair of drawers, and socks of wool and cotton, and two hundred and fifty shirts; two hundred and fifty towels, and any quantity of hard soap, such as is made by our housewives. This latter article is very much needed at this time in all the Regiments.

Besides the above enumerated articles, there will of course be needed Brandy or Whisky, Wines, Cordials, Tea, Rice flour, Sago, Mustard, ground or in seed, Red pepper, Sage, and dried fruits of all kinds. And, if any of our Eastern friends will send us a supply of Yeoppon, it will, no doubt, be found very useful and wholesome.

Money forwarded to this office in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the establishment of this institution will be thankfully received and properly used.

I shall go to Petersburg on Thursday for the purpose, among other things, of making arrangements for receiving all articles forwarded for the use of the Hospital by the citizens of the State; and also, for the purpose of arranging about transportation.

Any further information on this subject, or in regard to the special wants of our different Regiments, will be cheerfully furnished by the chief of this Department, as far as he is able so to do.

CHAS. E. JOHNSON,
Surg. Gen'l N. C.

New Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED
AT THIS OFFICE
BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'
ALMANAC

FOR 1862,

CONTAINING besides the usual Astronomical Calculations,
A list of the Members of the Legislature,
The late vote for Governor,
The Census of 1860, of the old United States,
The Census of North Carolina;
Times of holding the Courts
in North Carolina, and
South Carolina, and South
Western Virginia.
Government of Confederate States of America.
Southern Rates of Postage,
Government of North Carolina,
&c., &c., &c., &., &c.,
Besides useful Agricultural Information,
Recipes, Tales, Anecdotes, &c.

For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umber,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion.

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
Pure Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem October 4th, 1861

COPPERAS, Blue Vitriol, and Putty, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SODA and SAL AERATUS, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, and Yeast Powders, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

CLOVES, ALLSPICE, JAMAICA and RACE GINGER. at the DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Lye, For Sale at the DRUG STORE.

Mason's Blacking For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Wright's, Harrison's, Glenn & Co's Perfumery For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fancy Soaps, in great variety, For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Fine Chewing & Smoking Tobacco, and Cigars at the DRUG STORE.

Maccoboy and Scotch Snuff for sale at the DRUG STORE,

FOR CONGRESS.

We are requested to announce J. R. McLEAN, Esq., of Greensboro, as a candidate for a seat in the Confederate Congress, from the sixth District, composed of the counties of Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford, Stokes and Forsyth.

Sept. 27, 1861. 23—td.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

Daniel B. Baker,	I. T. Lunny,
Miss Sallie Burson,	Jonathan Miller,
" Mary Calhoon,	T. T. Newsom,
Franklin Dibble, 3	A. D. Spach,
Miss Mary Jane Davis,	C. A. Transu,
A. F. Falkison,	Jno. Worsham,
Miss Jinney E. Jong,	H. E. N. Wilson.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 1st, 1861.

CONTRIBUTIONS
For the Soldiers.

In compliance with a Proclamation of the Governor, I appoint thd following persons in Forsyth County, to receive contributions for the Soldiers, hoping the good people of Forsyth will cheerfully respond to the call. As many of our soldiers are sick, and winter is coming on, they will stand in great need of every comfort we can bestow upon them, such as warm Blankets, Stockings, Comforts, &c., &c.

For Winston, H. K. Thomas, Esq.
" Kernersville, Wm. P. Henly, Esq.
" Belew's Creek, A. Fulton, "
" Sedge Garden, Phillip Barrow, "
" Old Town, Permanio Hine, "
" Bethania, Adam Snow, "
" Pfafftown, A. C. Transou, "
" Lewisville, Lewis Loughenour, "
" South Fork, J. M. Stafford, "
" Waughtown, H. M. Lash, "
" Middle Fork, Branson Beeson, "

Persons having a preference to whom their donations be given to, will mark them.

M. MASTIN, Sheriff.
Winston, Forsyth County,
September 25th, 1861.

NOTICE.

Be it known that I, HENRY T. CLARK Governor Ex-Officio of the State of North Carolina, do hereby forbid the exportation beyond the limits of this State of all Bacon, Shoes, and Leather, except by and through the orders of the proper officers and Agents of the Confederate States. The Adjutant General of the State has been directed to take all proper measures to secure by force, if necessary, the faithful execution of this notice, which shall continue in operation till the further order of this Department.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 13th September, 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.

NOTICE.

WE are now calling on our friends and customers (who are indebted to us) to come and close up their accounts.

WE WANT MONEY, and will take Wheat, Corn, Flax-seed, Rye, Oats, Wax, Good Socks, Linsey, &c., in payment of debts. Those who will not pay up, are requested to give notes with security.

You will save interest, and perhaps some trouble by obeying this call.

E. L. HEGE.
Salem, Sept, 1861. 22-3m

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

Augustin S. Voss and others vs. Thomas E. Voss and others. } Petition for Partition of Land.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Thomas E. Voss, Thomas Marshall and wife Sarah, Bartlett Y. Voss and John C. Voss are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that six weeks publication be made in the People's Press, for said defendants to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition shall not be granted.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court at Office in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, 1861.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk.
Sept. 20, 1861. by H. C. BANNER, D. C.
22-6t-pr. adv. $5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

I. S. Gibson vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Winston, the first Monday of September, A. D. 1861.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk.
Sept, 20, by H. C. BANNER, D. C.
22-6w-pr.adv.$5

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1861.

W. F. Carmichael, vs Jacob F. Shutt. } Two Attachments.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Jacob F. Shutt, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six weeks, that said defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the 1st Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso, and the case heard ex-parte.

Witness, C. L. Banner, Clerk of our said Court at Office, in Winston, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1861. C. L. BANNER, Clerk.
Sept. 20. [22-6t-adv$5] by H. C. BANNER, D. C

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Poetry.

HEAVEN.

BY NANCY A. W. PRIEST.

Beyond these chilling winds and gloomy skies
Bepond death's portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies,
And love becomes immortal.

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But bloom for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the song that's echoed there,
Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see,
With our dim earthly vision;
For Death, the silent warder, keeps the key,
That opes these gates elysian.

But sometimes when adown, the western sky,
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlocked by unseen fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar,
Gleams from the inner glory
Streams brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveals the story.

O, land unknown! O, land of love divine!
Father, all wise, eternal,
Guide, guide these wandering feet of mine,
Into these gates supernal.

Jumor ous.

AN IRISH BULL.—Pat was dry, and got out of the cars for his refreshment; the cars very thoughtlessly went on without him. Pat's ire was up. "Ye spalpeen!" he cried, starting on a run, and shaking his fist as he flew after the train, "stop there, ye auld stame wagon; ye murtherin stame injun, ye've got a passenger on board that's left behind!"

Mr Snowball, I wants to ax you one question dis ebenin."

"Well, succeed, den."

"S'pose you go to de tabern to get dinner, and dey don't hab nuffin on de table but a big beet; what 'ud you say?"

"I gib dat up afore you ax it. What 'ud you say?"

"Why under de circumstances ob de case, I'd say, *dat beets all!*"

A young lawyer, who had long paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being "insensible to the power of love."

"It does not follow, she archly replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be won by the *power of attorney*."

"Forgive me," replied the suitor; "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are *solicitors*."

An Irish sailor, riding on horseback, came to a stand still, for the horse, in beating off the flies, had his hind foot caught in in the stirrup. "Arrah, now, auld Dobbin," cried Pat, "an it's yersilf now intends to mount, faith it's time I wur out uv yer way, sure."

Judge Jeffrey, of notorious memory, pointing to a man with his cane, who was about to be tried, said, "There is a great rogue at the end of my cane." The man to whom he pointed, looking at him, replied, "at which end, my lord?"

In a company of rustics, the other day, a man was saying that the Italians had no "w" in their language. "How, then," demanded a countryman, with a mingled air of triumph and contempt, "do such chaps spell *wagon?*"—This was a poser.

An Irishman wrote as follows to his friend, during the rebellion of 1798: "To give you some idea of the state of the country at present, I shall only say that at this moment, I am writing with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other."

A good old methodist preacher, long since removed from this scene of temptation, in relating his "experience," said woman's eye was once so powerful as to draw him thirteen miles over a rough country road in winter, simply for her to tell him that she wouldn't marry him.

An Irish clergyman once broke off the thread of his discourse and thus addressed the congregation:

"My dear bretheren, let me tell you that I am now just half through my sermon, but as I perceive your impatience, I will say that the remaining half is not more than a quarter as long as that you have heard.

As Sir Walter Scott was leaning on Purdey's arm, in one of his walks, Tom said, "Them are fine novels of yours, Sir Walter; they are just invaluable to me." "I am glad to hear it, Tom." "Yes sir, for when I have been out all day, hard at work, and come home very tired, if I sit down with a pot of porter, by the fire, and take up one of your novels, I'm asleep.

An Englishman dining in a Chinese village was greatly enjoying a savory dish and would have expressed his pleasure to the waiter, who however, understood nothing of English, nor could our friend utter a word of Chinese. The smacking of lips indicated satisfaction, and then came the question ingeniously put. Pointing at the portion of meat in the dish, and which he supposed to be duck, the Englishman with an inquiring look, said, '*Quack, quack, quack?*' The waiter, gravely shaking his head, as much as to say 'No,' replied, '*Bow, wow, wow!*"

Some Clergyman says that your wife, your stomach, and your conscience are three companions with whom you should always be on good terms.

To find out the number of children in a street commence beating a drum. To find out the number of idle men start a dog fight.

A queer sort of a fellow, and no Irishman, being severely bitten by a dog, was complaining grievously of the wound and swore by all jingoes in the calendar, he should carry the scar to his grave, if so be he ever lived to get there.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following card of the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A CARD FROM THE GROVER & BAKER S. M. COMPANY.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stich, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machnes making inferior stiches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

OFFICES.—495 Broadway N. Y.; 730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore St., Baltimore; 249 King St., Charleston; 11 Camp St., N. Orleans; 124 North Fourth St., St. Louis; 58 West Fourth St., Cincinnati; 171 Superior St., Cleaveland; and all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

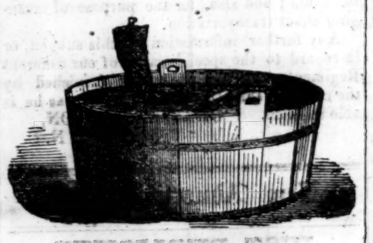
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

Keep Your Feet Dry,

And Preserve Your Health!

The long sought for principle of making Leather perfectly Water proof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered!



A. BROWER'S

PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION,

for Boots, Shoes, Hose, Harness, and Leather of every description; warranted to make them thoroughly water proof by a single application, if the directions are strictly adhered to. At the same time it softens the leather, makes it pliable, and thereby prevents its cracking; and it will polish with blacking even better than before the application. Leather will last half as long again by using it.

It is economy to use it all the year round. Try it and you will find it so.

FOR SALE AT THE
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 6, 1860. 48-tf.

Denslows' Benzine,

FOR removing grease, &c., from Silk and Woolen goods. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

SOAPS,

IN Great Variety, at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Lawyers and Doctors.

A FEW copies of "Every Body's Lawyer," and "The Family Doctor," for sale at this Office.

RICHMOND TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

Confederate States of America.

LOAN OF $10,000,000.

BOOKS are open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Salem, for subscriptions to the above loan.—Bonds with coupons or stock certificates will be issued in sums from $1,000 to $50, bearing 8 per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The principal money is payable ten years after the 1st of September next; the government reserving the right, upon three months' notice, to redeem any portion at the expiration of five years after the 1st of September.

Current Bank Notes will be taken in payment of all subscriptions.

F. FRIES,
R. L. PATTERSON,
I. G. LASH. } Commissioners.

Aug. 16, 1861. 17-tf

North Carolina, } Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
YADKIN COUNTY. } July Term, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that, at July Term, 1861, of Yadkin County Court, W. W. Long, Sheriff, returned the following list of Lands to be sold for the taxes due thereon,—the owners thereof not being residents of this State.

Lewis R. Messick,	89	Acres, tax	1856,	$ 3 56
J. M. Myers & others,	61	" "	1858,	$ 2 62
Elizabeth Hampton,	2	" "	1859-60	$12 46
Thos. Lindley's heirs	303	" "	1858-59	$11 44

The above mentioned lands will be sold at the Court House door in Yadkinville, on the first Monday in October next, unless the parties come forward and pay the taxes due and the cost of this notice, previous to that day.

Witness, T. S. MARTIN, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday in July, 1861.

T. S. MARTIN, Clerk.
by W. A. JOYCE, D. C.

aug. 9-6-3t-fee $5.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15, 1861.

Kelen Brewer,	John Pork,
Catharine Dunkins,	Mrs. Amelia Reich,
Miss Julia Fulk,	Miss D. Saunders,
" Caline Fry,	3 " A. D. Saunders,
Mrs. Frances Gerken,	" Del. Varner,
Miss Mandy Garott,	Sam'l E. Whisker,
Lorenzo D Lambert,	David Whicker,
John Livengood, Sr.	A. Wagoner.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1861.

Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.

Call at the SALEM DRUG STORE

Randolph Cotton Yarn

AND **Brown Sheetings** will be kept constantly on hand, at Factory Prices, Whole sale and Retail, by H. W. BRUMMELL.

High Point, N. C., May 3, 186.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules at the DRUG STORE.

CIGARS.

A LARGE assortment of Segars, embracing the most favorite brands. For sale at the
DRUG STORE.

Concentrated Leaven,

FOR making Bread, Tea Cakes, &c.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale
At the DRUG STORE.

Denslow's Extract of Roots

FOR making **BEER.** One bottle makes 10 gallons. Price 25 cents.
For sale at the DRUG STORE.

HOFFATT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jne 22, 1860.

FRESH CHESAPEAKE
OYSTERS,

IN CANS. For Sale at the DRUG STORE.
April 4th, 1861

PROPOSALS

WILL be received until September 15th, 1861, for furnishing the Confederate States of America, at Fayetteville Armory, Twenty-Five Thousand WALNUT RIFLE STOCKS.

Full specifications, as to size, shape, quality of wood, and inspections, will be furnished on application to P. Burkart, Master Armorer, Fayetteville, N. C. Patterns will be furnished.

A Sewing Machine

FOR SALE. Enquire at this Office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1861.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. Y. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., March, 1861.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. Y. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce

For any distance under 500 miles,	5 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles,	10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.	
Drop letters,	2 cts.
Advertised letters.	2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 500 miles, 20 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 6¼ cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 13 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 19½ cts. per quarter.
Daily paper 39 cts. per quarter.

Without the State where Published.

Weekly paper 14 cts. per quarter.
Semi-Weekly paper 26 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 39 cts. per quarter.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly 6 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

An additional cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi Monthly or Quarterly, 1 cent an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

Without the State where published.

Not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight.

Monthly, 6 cts. per quarter, or two cents for each number.

Semi-monthly, 12 cts. per quarter, or 2 cts for each number.

Two cents additional for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 1½ ounces.

Bi-monthly or Quarterly, 2 cents an ounce.

In all cases the postage to be paid quarterly in advance at the office of the subscribers.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Confederate States of America.

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CABINET OFFICERS.

SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South Carolina.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida.

SECRETARY OF WAR,

POSTMASTER GENERAL,
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
J. P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana.

CONGRESS.

President—Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Ga.
Secretary—JOHNSON J. HOOPER, Esq, of Alabama.

MEMBERS.

ALABAMA.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith' J. L. M. Curry, W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale, John Gill Shorter, Colin J. McRae, H. C. Jones, Nich. Davis, Jr.,

ARKANSAS.—Robert W. Johnson, Albert Rust, H. F. Thomasson, A. H. Garland, W. W. Watkins.

FLORIDA.—Jackson Morton, G. T. Ward, J. B. Owens.

GEORGIA.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, Francis S. Bartow, Martin J. Crawford, E. A. Nisbet, Benjamin H. Hill, A. R. Wright, T. R. R. Cobb, A. H. Keenan, A. H. Stephens.

LOUISIANA.—J. Perkins, Jr., A. de Clouet, C. H. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, E. Sparrow, H Marshal.

MISSISSIPPI.—W. P. Harris, W. Brooke, J. A. Orr, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T Harrison, J. A. P. Campbell.

NORTH CAROLINA.—W. W. Avery, George Davis, W. N. H. Smith, Thomas Ruffin, Thos. D. McDowell, A. W. Venable, J. M. Morehead, R. C. Puryear, Burton Craige, A. T. Davidson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—R. B. Rhett, Sr., R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, J. Chesnut, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. P. Miles, T. J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

TEXAS.—J. Hemphill, W. B. Ochiltree, W. S. Oldham, T. N. Waul, J. Gregg, L. T. Wigfall.

VIRGINIA.—W. B. Preston, A. Seddon, John Tyler, Wm. H. McFarland, Roger A. Pryor, Robert Johnson, Walter Preston, Rob't E. Scott, Chas. W Russell, Jas. L. Mason, Thomas S. Bocock, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, Walter R. Staples, and R. M T. Hunter.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Sec'sion.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

THE DATES OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES CONSTITUTION.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratifica'n	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

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march 29, 1861, 49-1y